



THE NEW
ADMINISTRATION

1913

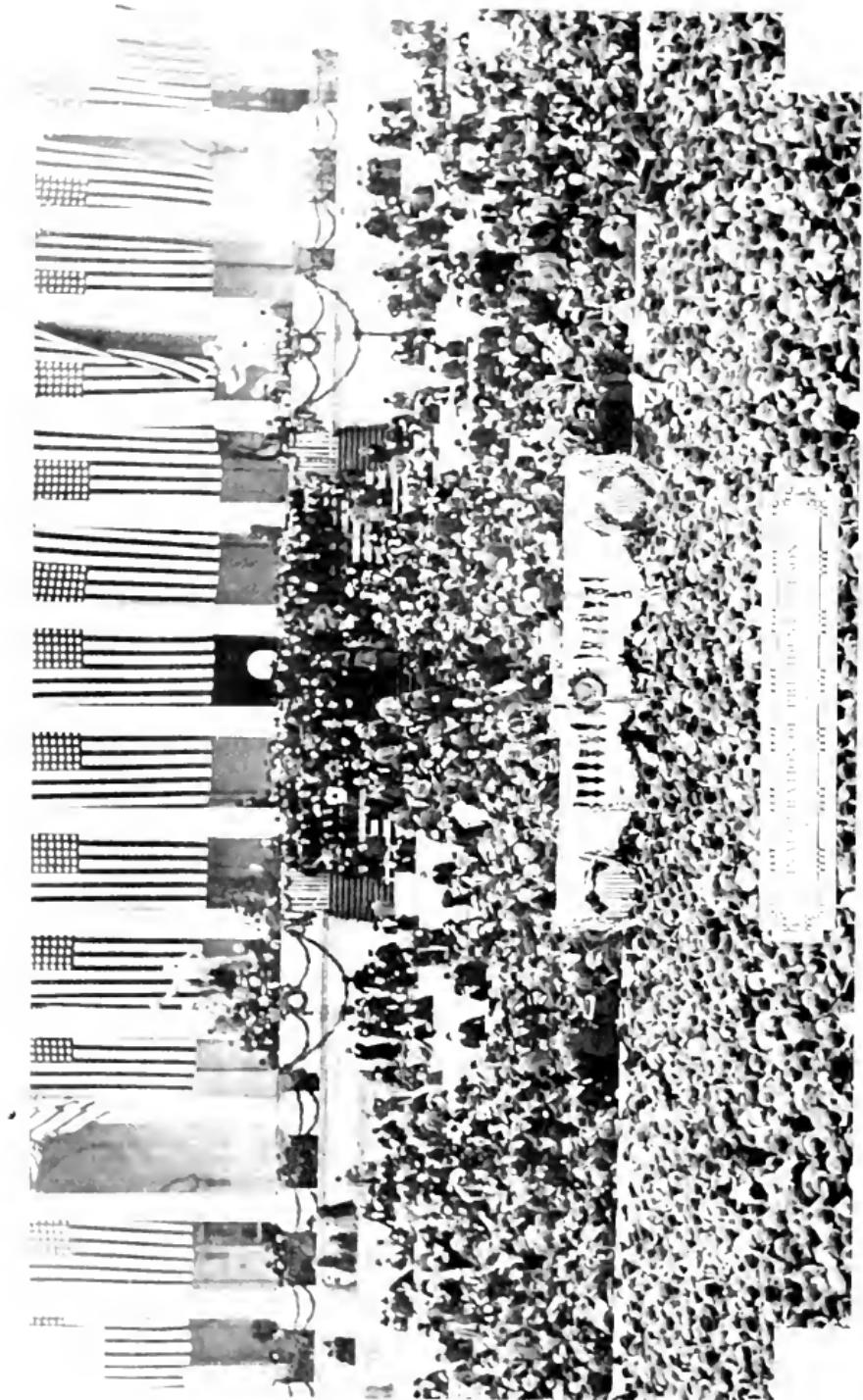


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THE NEW ADMINISTRATION

A BRIEF ILLUSTRATED SKETCH OF
PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON,
VICE-PRESIDENT THOMAS RILEY MARSHALL,
THE CABINET
AND THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE

PRESENTED WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF
THE WALTON TRUST COMPANY
" BOSTON, MASS.

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FOREWORD

This brochure does not purport to be more than an epitome of the lives of the leaders of the new Administration, with such illustrations as are necessary to present them adequately to the public. Every effort has been made to secure accuracy of statement, as well as to present likenesses, from the best photographs obtainable, of the President, the Vice-President, the members of the Cabinet, and the Speaker of the House.

It is hoped that even the casual reader can gather from this little book a knowledge of the character of the men into whose hands the welfare of this nation has been committed. As these biographies have been brought into compact compass, it will be worthy of preservation in your library, not only because of the interest in the new Administration, but because of the brochure's value as a miniature reference work as to Who is Who among the leaders of the Government that came into being on March 4, 1913.



John Rodger Wilson -

THE PRESIDENT

PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON is the twenty-eighth President of the United States. He brings to the administration of the office a more thorough knowledge of the theory of government than any of his predecessors and a practical experience gained while president of Princeton and governor of New Jersey. In his earliest book, "Congressional Government," and in his later one on "Constitutional Government," he has defined the features of our government; and according to his conception the President should to-day fill the rôle of legal executive, party leader, and national representative of the whole people. And despite the opinions of the makers of the Constitution, who held that the President should be merely an executive with veto power, this tripartite rôle has been the one filled by all our great Presidents.

The first President to be born south of Mason and Dixon's line, Wilson's Southern birth and ancestry and his Northern experience make him, as no President has been since the War, the representative equally of the North and the South.

He was born December 28, 1856, in Staunton, Virginia, a town of five thousand people in the famous Valley of Virginia, of a Scotch-Irish ancestry made up of editors and clergymen. His father, Joseph Ruggles Wilson, was a Presbyterian minister, and his mother was Jessie Woodrow, the daughter of a Scotch Presbyterian minister. Although President Wilson did not know his letters until he was nine years old, his father's practice of spending some time every Sunday afternoon imparting all kinds of knowledge to his young son gave Wilson a fund of general information far beyond his years.

After a boyhood spent in Augusta, Georgia, and Columbia, South Carolina, where his father had pastorates, he entered Davidson College, North Carolina, but soon left to go to Princeton, where he was graduated in 1879, taking his A.M. degree in 1882. Many degrees from other colleges and universities have since been conferred upon him, as follows: Ph.D., Johns Hopkins, 1886, Rutgers, 1902; LL.B., University of Virginia, 1882; LL.D., Lake Forest, 1887, Tulane, 1898, Johns Hopkins, 1902, Rutgers, 1902, University of Pennsylvania, 1903, Brown, 1903, Harvard, 1907, Williams, 1908, Dartmouth, 1909; Litt.D., Yale, 1901.

Upon leaving Princeton, he studied law and practised at Atlanta, Georgia, during 1882 and 1883. Becoming interested in the practice and theory of government, particularly in America, he wrote his first and most famous book on "Congressional Government," which attracted such wide and favorable attention that he was called by Bryn Mawr College in 1885 to be Associate Professor of History and Political Economy, a chair which he held until 1888, when he was called to a like chair at Wesleyan University. Then in 1890 he became Professor of Jurisprudence and Politics at Princeton, and filled the chair until August 1, 1902, when he was elected president of the University, which he resigned October 20, 1910, to become governor of New Jersey.

While president of Princeton, he introduced the preceptorial

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system by which each student is brought under the immediate influence, mentally and morally, of a graduate tutor. His efforts to democratize the eating clubs by bringing them under the supervision of the college authorities met the successful opposition of the wealthy undergraduates and graduates. And further efforts to democratize the students by establishing them in a quadrangle system by which groups of upper and lower classes would be brought together in a more democratic social relationship met an opposition that split in twain the Alumni and Faculty, and caused much bitterness of feeling. In his splendid address to the Alumni of Pittsburg Mr. Wilson voiced his policy as follows:

"I have dedicated every power that there is within me to bring the Colleges that I have anything to do with to an absolutely democratic regeneration in spirit, and I shall not be satisfied—and I hope you will not be—until America shall know that the men in colleges are saturated with the same thought, the same sympathy, that pulse through the whole body politic."

This controversy lifted Wilson into such a favorable position before all America that New Jersey elected him governor, in 1910, on the Democratic ticket. And during his term as governor he broke the power of a corrupt machine, brought to enactment an excellent direct primary act, a drastic corrupt practice act, an Employers' Liability and Workingmen's Compensation Law which works automatically, and the creation of a public service commission with power to fix rates.

His conduct as governor was such that people everywhere began to talk of him as a Presidential candidate, and he was elected November 5, 1912, taking office March 4, 1913. Such in outline is the career of our President. What is his appearance, and what manner of man is he?

In person he is tall, spare, and wiry; has a determined face that is unusually severe in repose, but which relaxes in a winning smile when he is pleased or amused. His eyes are a keen gray-blue. In one of the limericks which he often composes in his lighter moments he describes himself as follows:

"As a beauty I am not a star,
There are others more handsome by far;
But my face—I don't mind it,
For I am behind it,
The people in front get the jar."

His deliberate and systematic character is shown by the condition of his desk, which always is "arranged as neatly and methodically as a surgeon's instruments." At the conclusion of writing he will take from the drawer a piece of chamois skin, carefully wipe his pen, return the cloth to the drawer, and finally cover his ink bottle. He is a prodigious worker, and his wide reading ranges from the latest poem to the most erudite philosophy. He can discuss equally well Kipling's latest poem, Chesterton's most recent paradox, changes in the religious world or the trend of philosophy or politics, met and

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draw inspiration from the common people or break a lance in discussion with the most learned. Not only is he a finished speaker, but he also has an assured place in literature as an essayist. His high rank as a literary man is attested by Bliss Perry, who says that Wilson's best writing is in such essays as "The Truth of the Matter on being Human" and "Mere Literature." Edmund Burke, Walter Bagshot, Charles Lamb, Boswell's "Johnson," Augustine Birrell, and William Wordsworth have been the influences that have moulded Wilson's literary style. His favorite poem is Wordsworth's "Happy Warrior"; and his favorite sport, golf.

And, finally, President Wilson is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Historical Association, American Economic Association, Corresponding Member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and the author of many literary and historical essays, as well as "Congressional Government: A Study in American Politics," "The State—Elements of Historical and Practical Politics," "Division and Reunion, 1829-89," "George Washington," and "A History of the American People."

T H E V I C E - P R E S I D E N T

SOME one has said that genius is the capacity for taking pains, which is only another way of saying that he who handles well the details gains capacity for the larger things. It is certain that the able way in which Thomas Riley Marshall handled the small things which came his way as a country lawyer caused the big things to seek him and claim him.

He was for years a clear-thinking, hard-working country lawyer, going and coming in his unostentatious, simple way about the streets of Columbia City, Indiana, with an office over a dry-goods store in a brick block not far from the county court-house, and living in a comfortable frame house with broad, maple-shaded piazza in front. He was a "good neighbor, good story-teller, good lawyer, good citizen, and good friend," runs one description.

"And so he came
From prairie cabin up to Capitol.

The conscience of him testing every stroke
To make his deed the measure of a man,"

might well be written of him as it was of Lincoln.

"I have had no career," said he to one of his interviewers, "and the story of my life is a short one."

He was born at North Manchester, Indiana, March 14, 1854, his father being Daniel M. Marshall, a country physician, and his mother, Martha A. (Patterson) Marshall. On his father's side he was a grand-nephew of Chief Justice John Marshall, and of Revolu-



Gov R F Marshall

THE VICE-PRESIDENT

tionary stock; while on his mother's side he was a direct descendant of Charles Carroll, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He attended the common school, and then went to Wabash College at Crawfordsville, where he received his A.B. degree in 1873, his A.M. degree in 1876, and his LL.D. degree in 1909. Notre Dame University gave him an LL.D. in 1910, and the University of Pennsylvania likewise honored him in 1911. He studied law with Judge Walter Olds at Fort Wayne, and was admitted to the bar when he was just twenty-one, in 1875, at Columbia City. Entering the law firm of Marshall, McNagny & Clugston, he became the leading partner, and continued to be head of the firm until 1909, when he became governor.

Soon "Tom" Marshall and his epigrammatic way of putting things became known all over Indiana. He married in 1895 Lois L. Kimsey, who, under her father, was Deputy Clerk of Steuben County, Indiana.

As Marshall early took an active part in the Democratic politics of his town, he was made in 1896 chairman of the Democratic party of his Congressional District, but never held any other political office until he became on January 1, 1909, governor of Indiana. This honor was entirely unexpected, for the Fort Wayne *Journal Gazette*, while Mr. Marshall was on his annual vacation at Petoskey, Michigan, unknown to Marshall, appeared with the leading editorial booming him for governor. The boom swept the State, and he was elected. While governor, he opposed a protective tariff, stood for the election of senators by direct vote, favored local self-government, an Employers' Liability Law, was firmly against bookmaking on race tracks, and he was finally the author of so radical a State Constitution that the Indiana State Supreme Court rejected it. So splendid a record, however, was his as governor that the Democratic National Convention which nominated Wilson chose Marshall as Wilson's running mate, and he was duly elected Vice-President.

He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Gamma Delta, the University, the Country, and the Indianapolis Literary Clubs, and is a thirty-third degree Mason. He has no children. In person he is five feet eight inches, weighs 140 pounds, has blue-gray eyes, and dresses well. He has no sports or pastimes, though he does enjoy a game of baseball. His motto is, "Be content." He enjoys comedy or light opera, and reads detective stories and stories of adventure.



T H E C A B I N E T

THE Cabinet of President Wilson has been selected quite as much for efficiency as for the political experience of its members. Nearly every man has had actual experience in the affairs he will be called upon to handle. Seven of the ten were educated as lawyers; though Attorney-General James C. McReynolds was the only one in active practice when appointed. Of the three not educated for the law, William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, is a manufacturer of machinery, W. B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, a labor leader, and Dr. David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, has long been connected with agricultural affairs and agricultural colleges. William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, is creator of the new "public-be-pleased" policy of Public Service Corporations,—an attitude toward the public which he introduced when president of the Hudson River Tunnel System, known as the "McAdoo tubes." Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, was editor of the *News and Observer* of Raleigh, one of the most influential papers in the South.

The average age of the Cabinet is fifty years. Dr. Houston, the youngest, is forty-seven; Redfield, fifty-four, is the oldest; while President Wilson, who is fifty-six, is older than any of his Cabinet. All members of the Cabinet, which contains a strong representation of every important section but New England, are men of force, courage, independence, and experience in large affairs. Many of them have been prominent in the Democracy, and three, Redfield, Wilson, and Burleson, served in the last Congress.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN

Secretary of State

To William Jennings Bryan, Secretary of State, belongs the distinction of three times having been the Democratic candidate for President. To Mr. Bryan's support of Mr. Wilson at the Convention in Baltimore Mr. Wilson largely owes his nomination for the Presidency.

He was born at Salem, Marion County, Illinois, March 19, 1860. His father was Silas Lillard Bryan, a native of Culpeper County, Virginia, and from 1860 to 1897 a State circuit judge. Graduating from Illinois College, Jacksonville, Illinois, with high honors and as valedictorian in 1881, Bryan studied law at the Union College of Law, Chicago, and in the office of Lyman Trumbull. In 1883 he received the degree of LL.B. from the Union College of Law, and in 1884 the degree of A.M. from his Alma Mater. He was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1883, and from his admission to 1887, when he moved to Lincoln, Nebraska, his home, practised law at Jacksonville.

His oratorical powers soon lifted him to prominence in the Democratic party of Nebraska. From 1891 to 1895 he was Congressman from the First Congressional District of Nebraska, and received the



W. F. Bryan

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high honor of serving on the Ways and Means Committee. He was a hard, conscientious worker and a brilliant speaker against protection, attracting national attention. His stand against the repeal of the silver-purchasing clause of the Sherman Act and his advocacy of the unlimited coinage of silver caused his defeat in 1894 for re-election to Congress, and later he was defeated as Democratic candidate from Nebraska for the United States Senate by John M. Thurston. He then became editor of the *Omaha World-Herald*. So vigorous was he on the platform and in the press in support of bimetallism that, when at Chicago in 1896, during a heated discussion of the party platform, he made his celebrated speech containing the sentences, "You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns. You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold," the "silver" majority nominated him for the Presidency. He was the youngest man ever nominated, being but one year older than the legal requirement. In the campaign he compassed the unprecedented task of travelling over 18,000 miles and making 600 speeches in 27 States. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he became colonel of the Third Nebraskan Volunteers, but was not called to the front. Although he agreed to the signing of peace at the conclusion of the Spanish-American War, he disapproved the retention of the Philippine Islands. He was again defeated by William McKinley for the Presidency in 1900, on a platform of anti-imperialism into which Bryan insisted that a plank advocating free coinage of silver be inserted.

He then established a weekly journal, *The Commoner*, in which he discussed political questions, and which soon attained wide circulation. His great sincerity, wide political information, dauntless courage, increased his following at home and added to his fame abroad, so that in 1905 and 1906, when he made a trip around the world, he was received everywhere with the highest honors, and, when he returned, his home-coming was a great ovation. His nomination for the Presidency for the third time followed in 1908, and, although he ran on an anti-trust platform, the real issues were so confused by the popularity of Roosevelt, who had nominated Taft, and personal issues that Bryan was again defeated. His leadership of the Progressive forces at the Baltimore Convention which nominated Wilson, as well as his political prominence and knowledge of affairs, were doubtless the causes of his selection by Wilson to be Secretary of State.

Mr. Bryan was married October 1, 1884, to Mary Elizabeth Baird, of Perry, Illinois, and Mrs. Bryan has long been the confidant and adviser of her husband. She studied law, so that she might be of help to him, and during his term in Congress acted as his secretary, and accompanied him on his first campaign as his political confidant. Her ability, good judgment, broad information, and charm of manner have done much to assist her husband. He has written "The First Battle," an account of his first campaign for the Presidency, "Under Other Flags," "The Old World and its Ways," and many magazine and newspaper articles.



W. G. Ladd

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WILLIAM GIBBS McADOO

Secretary of the Treasury

William Gibbs McAdoo "tunnelled" himself into prominence. His imagination, persistence, courage, and financial ability were responsible for the Hudson River Tunnels and the Hudson Terminal Building. He was an early supporter of President Wilson, and was vice-chairman of the Democratic Campaign Committee.

McAdoo was born October 31, 1863, near Marietta, Georgia, of an excellent Southern family, that had been ruined by the Civil War. His father, William G. McAdoo, M.A., LL.D., was a judge, a soldier in the Mexican and Civil Wars, and District Attorney-General of Tennessee. The loss of his estate forced the father to take a professorship in the University of Tennessee, where young McAdoo was matriculated, but left at the end of the Junior year because of a lack of family means, and took a clerkship in the United States Circuit Court. While a clerk, he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1885 at Chattanooga. He then went to Knoxville to run a small street electric railway; and, when it went into the hands of a receiver, he became Division Counsel in Tennessee for the Central Railroad and Banking Company and the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, and thus secured the railroad experience which was later to be used to such advantage. And finally, when he was less than thirty, he began to practise law in New York, where a few years later he formed a partnership with William McAdoo (no relative), who had been an Assistant Secretary of the Navy in the Cleveland Administration and also police commissioner in New York. The partnership was finally dissolved in 1902, when McAdoo became interested in the suburb transit problems.

As he lived in New Jersey, the ferry delays impressed him with the need of a tunnel, and he organized the New York & New Jersey Railroad. In 1902 he acquired the rights of the old tunnel under the Hudson, which had been begun in 1874, and in 1903 he was elected president of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company, the corporation that operates the tunnel system. After many difficulties of both a financial and engineering nature he completed the first tunnel under the Hudson River between Hoboken, New Jersey, and Sixth Avenue and Ninth Street, New York, March 8, 1904.

His frank attitude toward the public as well as his consideration for its rights and demands marked a new era in corporation management. His prominence in finance and his management of large enterprises give him just the experience needed in the treasury office, where he will have a prominent part in the consideration of a new banking law. Strange to say, a few years ago he bought at Irvington, New York, five acres and a fine old house, adjoining an estate that had belonged to Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury and the founder of our financial system. Mr. McAdoo is a widower with six children.



W. H. Reynolds



Josephine Daniels

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JAMES CLARK McREYNOLDS

Attorney-General

Mr. McReynolds's work as Special Assistant Attorney-General in the prosecution of the Tobacco Trust and Anthracite Coal cases, where he showed marked ability, led to his appointment as Attorney-General. He was born at Elkton, Kentucky, February, 1862; was graduated from Vanderbilt University, getting his degree B.S. in 1882; and graduated in 1884 from the Law School at the University of Virginia, where he was classmate of Oscar W. Underwood, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives. He was admitted to the bar at Nashville, and from 1900 to 1903 was a professor at Law School, Vanderbilt University. He was called to Washington as Assistant Attorney-General in 1903, and held this office until 1907. Then he went to New York, but was again called to Washington as Special Attorney-General in matters relating to infringement of the anti-trust laws, particularly the Anthracite Coal Industries, the Tobacco Trust, and others. As the Tobacco Trust resorted to dilatory tactics to put off their case, McReynolds promptly took advantage of the section of the Sherman Law which gives the government power to seize in transit and hold goods of a corporation charged with restraint of trade. He seized a carload of cigarettes, and the Tobacco Trust at once expedited the trial of its case. As he differed from the Attorneys-General as to the terms upon which the Tobacco Trust cases should ultimately be settled, he resigned and took up the practice of law in New York. He is a finished speaker, brilliant lawyer, and a bachelor.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS

Secretary of the Navy

Mr. Daniels is perhaps the most picturesque character in the Cabinet. In summer he always wears a linen suit, low collar, black flowing tie, and white socks. He doesn't agree with Shakspere's "Beware of entrance to a quarrel," but is thoroughly in accord with the conclusion, "But being in, bear 't that the opposed may beware of thee." Daniels is a fighter from the call of time to the decision of the referee, and then he would like to go on. He has shown this spirit in the conduct of the *Raleigh News and Observer*, one of the most fearless and best known papers in the South. He once criticised Federal District Judge T. R. Purnell for the latter's acts while receiver of a railroad, and was arrested for contempt and put in "jail," the jail being a room in a hotel where he was in custody of a United States marshal. Here he was kept four or five days, and wrote his editorials, signing them "Cell 365." He did not hesitate to assert also that the governor of the State was conspiring to bankrupt the property and throw it into the hands of a receiver. He was fined \$20,000, and retorted he would "rot in jail" before

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he would pay a cent. An appeal was taken, and the fine remitted. He was National Committeeman from North Carolina, member of the Democratic Campaign Committee and head of the Publicity Bureau of the Democratic Committee, and long a personal friend of Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Daniels was born May 18, 1862, at Washington, North Carolina; studied at the Wilson (North Carolina) Collegiate Institute, and when he was eighteen went on the Wilson *Advocate*; studied law, was admitted to the bar, but did not practise. He started a paper in Wilson, North Carolina, but later purchased the Raleigh *Chronicle*, and ran it in opposition to the *News and Observer*, giving the *News and Observer* such a fight that it was glad to consolidate with Daniels as editor. From 1887 to 1893 he was State printer of North Carolina, and for two years was chief clerk of the Interior Department, under Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior in Cleveland's second administration. Ex-president of North Carolina Editorial Association, twice delegate to the Democratic National Conventions, member of the Democratic National Executive Committee from North Carolina, and trustee of University of North Carolina. His wife, Alice Worth Bagley, is a sister of Ensign Worth Bagley, who was second in command of the torpedo boat "Winslow," and was killed while trying to capture a Spanish gunboat at Cardenas, Cuba, in 1898.

DAVID FRANKLIN HOUSTON

Secretary of Agriculture

Like President Wilson, Professor Houston has spent most of his life educating young men, but has given particular attention to agriculture, and therefore is thoroughly equipped for his position in the Cabinet. His career may be briefly summarized as follows:—

He was born in Union County, South Carolina, February 17, 1864, and graduated from South Carolina College in 1887. After graduating he became a tutor in ancient languages, and a year later was appointed superintendent of schools at Spartanburg, South Carolina. From this position he went in 1891 to Texas to become in turn Associate Professor of Political Science, dean of the Faculty, and finally in 1905 president of the University of Texas. He was also from 1902 to 1905 president of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas. He was called in 1908 to St. Louis to become chancellor of Washington University, a position held when offered the Cabinet position. He received an A.M. degree from Harvard in 1882, an LL.D. from Tulane University in 1903 and the University of Wisconsin in 1906. He is a Fellow of the Texas State Historical Society, a member of the American Economic Association, member of Southern Educational Board, and trustee of the John L. Slater Fund, a member of the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission. He has written "A Critical Study of Nullification in South Carolina."



W. D. Houston



W. H. Morrison

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WILLIAM BATTCHOP WILSON

Secretary of Labor

Mr. Wilson, who holds the new Cabinet position, Secretary of Labor, that was created March 4, 1913, by the signature by President Taft of the Act of Congress creating it, comes to the position with a labor union card in his pocket and the confidence of all working-men. Not only has he been secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America from 1900 to 1908, but he has served three terms in Congress, so that he has a knowledge of public work as well as an intimate acquaintance with the needs of labor.

He was born at Blantyre, Scotland, April 2, 1862. His father, Adam Wilson, a coal miner, came to this country in 1870, and settled at Arnot, Tioga County, Pennsylvania. Mr. Wilson went to work in the coal mines when but nine years old, and at eleven he held a junior card in the Mine Workers' Union. He had many positions in the union before securing the secretary-treasuryship. Despite the lack of school advantages he took every moment to read and study, and has made himself a man of fine intellect, much information, with considerable literary and oratorical powers. He was elected to the Sixtieth Congress from Blossburg, Pennsylvania, where he now has a farm, and was re-elected to the Sixty-first Congress, having more votes than all the other candidates. The Democrats made him chairman of the Committee on Labor. He was defeated last November for the Sixty-third Congress by the combined opposition of the Republican and Progressive tickets. While in Congress, he was an aggressive and forceful debater on labor questions, and was listened to with much attention and had great weight. He proved himself to be a man of broad human sympathy and fine character. And when the new Department of Labor was created, he was at once chosen to fill it. He is married, and has nine children.

WILLIAM COX REDFIELD

Secretary of Commerce

Mr. Redfield, who is a wealthy manufacturer, came into prominence in the debate over the tariff bill during Taft's administration, showing himself to be an authority upon not only the practical, but the theoretical side of commercial subjects. His speeches on the tariff made a great impression all over the country, and he has come to be an authority upon the subject. He has travelled all over the world, and everywhere has been a close observer of commercial and economic affairs. He has been mentioned not only for the governorship of New York, but was also spoken of as a candidate for the Vice Presidency.

He has made a careful study of business conditions at home and abroad, and holds that labor in America needs no tariff protection, as the skill of American labor more than compensates for the lower wages paid by other countries, because the greater efficiency of the



William D. Phipps

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American workman produces more and better products in the same time than the cheaper foreign labor.

He was born in Albany, New York, June 18, 1858, went to Pittsfield in 1867, studied at the Pittsfield High School. He moved to New York in 1877, and went into the making of iron and steel forgings and tools in Brooklyn, New York, in 1883, where he has for years been prominent politically, socially, and commercially. He has for a number of years been president of the J. H. Williams Company, the Sirocco Engineering Company, vice-president of American Blower Company, and director Equitable Life Assurance Society. In 1902 he was appointed by Borough President Swanstrom Commissioner of the Public Works of Brooklyn, and in 1896 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Seventh New York District, and in 1911 became a member of the Sixty-second Congress from the Fifth District. While in Congress, he has strenuously advocated a lower tariff, particularly on food products, and during the Sixty-third Congress made one of the ablest speeches delivered against the duty on woolens.

In 1912 he went to the Far East, Japan, and the Philippines, and wrote a series of letters upon labor and commerce that were very enlightening. He was president of the Flatbush Boys' Club, Lawyers, Crescent Athletic Club, Knickerbocker, and the Field Club of Brooklyn, New York. His wife was Miss Elsie Mercein Fuller, of Brooklyn. They have two children. His chief pleasure is music.

ALBERT SIDNEY BURLESON

Postmaster-General

Mr. Burleson is the first Texan to have a Cabinet office. He has been a member of Congress for fourteen years, sat in the Sixty-third Congress, and was a prominent member of the Committee on Agriculture and the Committee on Appropriations. He could have been chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, but declined, as he was more interested in the Appropriations Committee. As chairman of the Sub-committee in charge of the District of Columbia budget, he has long been popularly known as "the Mayor of Washington."

Mr. Burleson was born in San Marcos, Texas, June 7, 1863, and was educated at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, Baylor University of Waco, and the University of Texas. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1885, serving as Assistant City Attorney of Austin, Texas, from 1885 to 1890. In 1891 he was appointed by the governor Attorney for the Twenty-sixth Judicial District, and was elected to the Fifty-sixth Congress, and served as Congressman until his selection as Postmaster-General. He was National Committeeman from Texas and on the Campaign Committee which elected Wilson. During the campaign he was in charge of the Seven Democratic Speakers Bureau in the West.



A. S. Burlean

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FRANKLIN KNIGHT LANE

Secretary of the Interior

The new Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Franklin Knight Lane, enters the Cabinet from the chairmanship of the Interstate Commerce Commission. As a member of the Interstate Commission, he has always taken a "progressive" stand, holding that the Commission should have the power to say where new railroads should be located and that legislation should make it possible for investors to know "the purpose for which money was wanted and to be assured of the soundness of their investment." He has also advocated imprisonment for guilty directors.

Mr. Lane was born on Prince Edward Island, July 15, 1864, and was the son of Dr. C. S. Lane. Graduating from the University of California in 1886, he studied law and began practising in San Francisco in 1889. In 1897 he was elected corporation counsel of San Francisco, holding the office until 1902, when he became the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor. In 1903 he received the Democratic vote for United States senator. He became a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1905, and was also a member of the International Railway Commission representing the United States Government. One of his views is that a National Commission should regulate all business enterprises engaged in Interstate Commerce. This he believes is the best cure for trust evils. His wife was Miss Anne Wintermute, of Tacoma, to whom he was married in 1893.

LINDLEY M. GARRISON

Secretary of War

The selection of Lindley M. Garrison for the war portfolio was due to the unusual administrative ability he has shown and to his close intimacy with President Wilson when the latter was governor of New Jersey. Upon his shoulders will fall the supervision of the Philippine Islands and the Panama Canal Zone. It is a task that will require judicial as well as executive experience of a high order, which Mr. Garrison has shown he possesses.

At the time of his appointment he was vice-chancellor of New Jersey.

Mr. Garrison was born November 28, 1864, at Camden, New Jersey, and was the son of the Rev. Joseph F. Garrison, D.D. He went to the public schools, the Episcopal Academy of Philadelphia, and then to Phillips Exeter. After one year at Harvard he took the law course at the University of Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar at Philadelphia in 1886 and to the New Jersey bar in 1888. He practised in New Jersey until appointed vice-chancellor of New Jersey on June 15, 1904, under Chancellor Magee; and, when his seven years' term expired in 1911, he was reappointed by Chancellor Pitney, now a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was married in 1900 to Miss Margaret Hildeburn.



Mark. Open



—
Arthur G. Johnson



Alfred Clark

S P E A K E R O F T H E H O U S E

CHAMP CLARK

Speaker of the House

The Speaker of the House of Representatives, Champ Clark, who is said to wield power second only to that of the President, was President Wilson's strongest competitor for the Presidency. He led in the balloting for the Presidency on twenty-nine ballots, and received a majority on nine.

When he became Speaker of the House, April 4, 1911, in which he had served for twenty years, he said in his speech of acceptance, "He serves his party best who serves his country best," and his conduct as Congressman and Speaker has shown that he has always stood for what he thought were the best interests of the country. He has an accurate and comprehensive understanding of history and the ability to express vividly his opinions in purest English.

Champ Clark was born at Bowling Green, Kentucky, March 7, 1850, and after an education in the common schools entered Kentucky University and Bethany College. He attended the Cincinnati Law School, and from 1873 to 1874 was president of Marshall College, West Virginia. He has worked as a hired farm hand, clerked in a country store, edited a country newspaper, and practised law. In 1875 he moved to Missouri, and later became city attorney of Louisiana and Bowling Green. He has served as prosecuting attorney, Presidential elector, delegate to the Denver Trans-Mississippi Congress, and in 1889 and 1890 was a member of the Missouri Legislature. He was author of the Missouri Anti-trust Statute and the Missouri Australian Ballot Law, and permanent chairman of the Democratic National Convention. He was elected to the Fifty-third Congress, and has served as Congressman ever since, being elected Speaker of the Sixty-second and Sixty-third Congresses. He is married, and has had four children, two of whom are living.

He declared awhile ago that the most important issues to be met by Congress are "that of transportation; reform of the financial system; final determination of who shall control the potential power in the waters of navigable streams; preservation of our natural resources; the getting of all election machinery close to the people, preventing the corrupt use of money in politics; reforestation; improvement of rivers and harbors; and automatic compensation to workmen."

He is six feet, two inches, weighs two hundred and twenty-five pounds, and has a smooth face and gray hair. In the heat of debate or in the stress of the Speakership he is always in full command of himself, and has the rule of procedure at his tongue's end.



